



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/569,173	02/22/2006	Mark T. Johnson	GB030145	7872
24737	7590	11/09/2009	EXAMINER	
PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS			CRAWLEY, KEITH L	
P.O. BOX 3001				
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2629	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/09/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/569,173	JOHNSON ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	KEITH CRAWLEY	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 October 2009.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
     1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
     2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
     3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                    |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                        |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Specification***

In view of the amendment filed 9/21/09, the objection to the title is withdrawn.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-4, 7, and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reddy (US 6,175,355) in view of Suzuki (US 6,982,732).

Regarding claim 1, Reddy discloses an active matrix display device (col. 1, line 62, reference is directed to "digital display panel") comprising: a display with a plurality of display pixels (fig. 1, also col. 1, line 63-64);

a data input for receiving a data signal (fig. 5b, "display data" is input to delay flip-flop 140, see also col. 6, line 48-50);

a controller for distributing said data signal over said display pixels (fig. 5b, see also col. 7, line 3-8, output values "fre" are coupled to display panel) to generate an image on said display with an overall brightness value for each display pixel during at

least one frame period (col. 1, line 64-67, overall brightness value is called a “grayscale level”),

wherein said device is adapted to divide said frame period (col. 1, line 67-col. 2, line 1, frame is divided into sub-frames) for at least one subset of said display pixels (col. 2, line 11-15, display is divided into subsets of pixels called “blocks”)

such that said display pixels of said at least one subset have at least a light output at a first non-zero brightness level during a first sub-period of said frame period and at a second non-zero brightness level during a second sub-period of said frame period (col. 3, line 30-41, pulse width modulation scheme using 16 sub-frames is described, see also table 1 and col. 4, line 7-10; specifically with reference to table 1, for grey level 3, the first sub-period from PS0 to PS7 has a first non-zero brightness level and the second sub-period from PS8 to PS15 has a second non-zero brightness level).

Reddy fails to disclose wherein the first and second levels of brightness and associated sub-periods are selected so that the time averaged sum of said brightness levels of said pixels within said at least one subset is substantially equal to said overall brightness level.

Suzuki teaches wherein the first and second levels of brightness and associated sub-periods are selected so that the time averaged sum of said brightness levels of said pixels within said at least one subset is substantially equal to said overall brightness level (abstract, see also col. 2, line 32-58, intermediate brightnesses and subfields are selected corresponding to the brightness level represented by the input image signal, see also col. 1, line 44-52).

Reddy and Suzuki are both directed to grayscale schemes utilizing sub-frame periods. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the pixel modulating techniques of Reddy with the driving method of Suzuki since such a modification provides image display with false contours suppressed and without the occurrence of flicker (Suzuki, col. 2, line 26-30).

Regarding claim 2, Reddy discloses an active matrix display device according to claim 1, wherein said display is a colour display and said subset is defined by colour (R, G, B) (col. 3, line 10-13 and line 19-22, reference can be applied to display panel for each of three sub-pixels, see also col. 1, line 29-32).

Regarding claim 3, Reddy discloses an active matrix display device according to claim 1, wherein said device is adapted to determine one or more particular areas of said display and said subset is defined by said areas (fig. 1, see also col. 2, line 15-17, blocks can be arranged as four-by-four arrays).

Regarding claim 4, Reddy discloses an active matrix display device according to claim 1, wherein said device is adapted to determine the total time during which said display pixels have had a light output (col. 3, line 61-65, also figs. 3 and 4, total time is called a “display frame”)

and said subset is defined by said total time (col. 4, line 14-20, sequences of pixel sub-frames are temporally dispersed via pixel and block dispersion).

Regarding claim 7, Reddy discloses an active matrix display device according to claim 1, wherein said device is adapted to supply a select signal for selecting said display pixels of said subset (fig. 5a, see col. 5, line 46-48, pixel counter 108 and line counter 110 identify each pixel in a four-by-four array),

said select signal comprising at least a first select signal triggering said first sub-period and a second select signal triggering said second sub-period (fig. 5b, see col. 6, line 61-67, the value “frame\_modulation” is coupled to a select input of multiplexer 142 to select a greyscale value for each sub-frame identified by “sub-frame\_cnt”).

Regarding claim 12, this claim is rejected under the same rationale as claim 1.

Regarding claim 13, Reddy discloses wherein the first and second sub-periods are adjacent in time (table 1, for grey level 3, the first sub-period from PS0 to PS7 is adjacent in time to the second sub-period from PS8 to PS15, see col. 3, line 24-42).

3. Claims 5, 6, 8, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reddy in view of Suzuki as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Koyama (US 6,828,950).

Regarding claim 5, Reddy in view of Suzuki fails to disclose wherein said first brightness level exceeds said second brightness level.

Koyama teaches wherein said first brightness level exceeds said second brightness level (fig. 2, frame period is divided into sub-frames with V1>V2, fig. 4 shows that as applied voltage increases, so does current; see also col. 6, line 27-28, brightness is proportional to current, so brightness of first sub-frame exceeds brightness of second sub-frame).

Both Reddy in view of Suzuki and Koyama are directed to grayscale schemes utilizing sub-frame periods, therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the pixel modulating techniques of Reddy in view of Suzuki with the driving method and display of Koyama since such a modification provides a display device with high image quality (Koyama, col. 31, line 13-14) and does not induce motion artifacts into the image (Reddy, col. 1, line 56-58).

Regarding claim 6, Reddy in view of Suzuki fails to disclose wherein said first sub-period has a shorter duration than said second sub-period.

Koyama teaches wherein said first sub-period has a shorter duration than said second sub-period (col. 13, line 7-12, length of display period of the sub-frame periods can be varied).

Regarding claim 8, Reddy in view of Suzuki fails to disclose wherein said display pixels comprise current emissive elements driven by drive elements and said device is adapted to vary a voltage for said drive elements such that said at least one subset of

current emissive elements is driven to at least said first brightness level during said first sub-period and said second brightness level during said second sub-period.

Koyama teaches wherein said display pixels comprise current emissive elements (fig. 5, EL element 304, see also col. 3, line 10-12) driven by drive elements (fig. 6, source and gate line driving circuits)

and said device is adapted to vary a voltage for said drive elements (fig. 2, EL driving voltage) such that said at least one subset (base reference, see claim 1) of current emissive elements is driven to at least said first brightness level during said first sub-period and said second brightness level during said second sub-period (same rationale as claims 5 and 11).

Regarding claim 11, Reddy in view of Suzuki fails to disclose wherein said device is adapted to generate said light output such that said second brightness level has a brightness that is 30% or less than said first brightness level.

Koyama teaches wherein said device is adapted to generate said light output such that said second brightness level has a brightness that is 30% or less than said first brightness level (col. 13, line 7-12 and line 24-31, by varying length of display periods of sub-frames and varying the current [brightness is proportional to current, see col. 12, line 43-57], second brightness level can be 30% or less than first brightness level, see also fig. 19).

Art Unit: 2629

4. Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reddy in view of Suzuki as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Yamazaki et al. (US 7,145,536)

Regarding claim 9, Reddy in view of Suzuki discloses that said light output of said display pixels of said at least one subset yields said first brightness level during said first sub-period and said second brightness level during said second sub-period (same rationale as claim 1).

Reddy in view of Suzuki fails to disclose wherein said display is an active matrix liquid crystal display, said device comprising a backlight and being adapted to control said backlight.

Yamazaki teaches wherein said display is an active matrix liquid crystal display (abstract), said device comprising a backlight and being adapted to control said backlight (inherent in liquid crystal displays).

Both Reddy in view of Suzuki and Yamazaki are directed to grayscale schemes utilizing sub-frame periods, therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the pixel modulating techniques of Reddy in view of Suzuki with the active matrix liquid crystal display and driving scheme of Yamazaki since such a modification provides a liquid crystal display device with high precision, high resolution, and multi grey scale (Yamazaki, col. 2, line 4-6) and does not induce motion artifacts into the image (Reddy, col. 1, line 56-58).

Regarding claim 10, Reddy in view of Suzuki fails to disclose wherein said display is a colour display and said backlight is a LED-backlight or a colour sequential backlight.

Yamazaki teaches wherein said display is a colour display (col. 29, line 27-33) and said backlight is a LED-backlight or a colour sequential backlight (col. 29, line 24-25).

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

6. Regarding claim 7, applicant's arguments filed 9/21/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that if first and second sub-periods refer to sub-frames PS0-PS7 and PS8-PS15, respectively, then Reddy cannot teach generating a control signal for the first sub-frame and a control signal for the second sub-frame as Reddy requires that a control signal be individually generated for each sub-frame, PS0 through PS15, of the grey scale sequence. Examiner respectfully disagrees. If Reddy requires that a control signal be individually generated for each sub-frame PS0 through PS15, then a control signal is necessarily generated for both PS0 and PS8, and these control signals are the first and second select signals triggering first and second sub-periods as claimed in claim 7.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KEITH CRAWLEY whose telephone number is (571)270-7616. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 7:30-5:00 EST, alternate Fri. off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on (571)272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Bipin Shalwala/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629

/KEITH CRAWLEY/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2629